Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 110 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, April 21, 1794. [Whole No. 569.]

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.
N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Maſter.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

A FEW BARRELS OF
POTATOES,
Well picked, out of a very large quantity—
AND A FEW
Tierces of Rice,
FOR SALE BY
Louis Oſmont,
No. 117, north Second ſtreet.
April 17. dtf

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.
The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

The Profits ariſing from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.
Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Cruikſhank, W. Young T. Dobſon, and the other Bookſellers,
MINUTES
OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,
Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING
A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh-hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.
Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.
A liſt of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.
A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſundry perſons and places, for the uſe of the poor and afflicted.
April 2. d3w

The following Certificate
of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.
Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

Louis Oſmont,
Has removed from No. 40, north Third ſtreet, to No. 117, north Second ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, in thoſe ſtores lately occupied by Mr. Starman, oppoſite to Meſſrs J. W. and W. Gibbs, where he keeps his Wholeſale Warehouſe, for the ſale of all ſorts of GOODS, and the tranſaction of all commiſſion Buſineſs, and
Has now for Sale,
White ſilk ſtockings,
High dreſſed Engliſh faſhion
A box of French pomatum
Hanging Paper of the beſt patterns and colours
A few pieces of Long Lawns
An invoice of Sattin Cloaks, which on account of the ſeaſon will be ſold low and at a long credit
Champaign Wine 6 years old
A few pipes Liſbon Wine
Do. do. Port Wine
Do. do. Madeira
Some Calcavella Wine
Burgundy Wine and Claret.
April 17. dtf

PIRACY!
☞ THE ſchooner DELIGHT, the property of Manuel Antonio Martin, of the Iſland of Bona Viſta, was on the 18th of October laſt, while lying at anchor in the road of that Iſland, forcibly entered and carried off by JOHN DUNHAM, JOHN MURRAY, a man by the name of DODGE, and one other perſon, name unknown.—This veſſel was ſold to M. A. Martin, by William M'Neill, who came to Bona Viſta in her, from Madeira.—She was built in the county of Matthews, ſtate of Virginia, and was regiſtered at New-York, the 16th April, 1793—Her name was printed on her ſtern—Her dimenſions as follows: 56 feet 6 inches keel, 16 feet 6 inches beam, hold 6 feet 2 inches, her burthen 54 tons.

At the time of their entering the veſſel, there was a black man on board by the name of Balthazer, whom they carried off with them. John Dunham was mate of the veſſel under Capt. M'Neill, prior to the ſale of her, and the other perſons were mariners. Dunham is a married man, and has a family at Nantucket.

The cargo of the veſſel conſiſted of the following articles.—2 caſes containing 74 pieces Linen; caſe Wine-Glaſſes; 1 bale containing 9 pieces Broadcloth; 1 do. 9 do. 79 pieces Cotton, (needle worked)—33 do. do. inferior, 2 moys of Salt; ſhe had ſeven ſmall arms and ſome piſtols.

If any perſon can give any information of this veſſel, or any part of the property, ſo that it can be recovered, or the offenders brought to juſtice, they are requeſted to inform Meſſrs. JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON, Philadelphia; MURRAY and MUMFORD, New-York; CLARK and NIGHTINGALE, Providence; or HEAD and AMORY, Boſton.
March 17. d1w.

In the Name of the French Republic.
EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the oregoing notice. d

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,
Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

St. Domingo Sufferers.
THOSE perſons who undertook to collect the ſubſcription made for the relief of the above unfortunate perſons, are requeſted to complete their returns, where they have, not already done it, and to deliver the ſame with any balance they may hold, into the funds of the Treaſurer, who will receive any ſubſcription which remains uncollected, or any freſh donation. It is hoped inſtant attention will be paid to this notice, to enable the committee of diſtribution to cloſe their accounts and give further relief to a number of thoſe perſons ſtill remaining here, whoſe ſituation is truly diſtreſſing.
By order of the committee of diſtribution,
Robert Smith, Treaſurer.
P. S. It is requeſted the different Printers will for a few days, publiſh the above.

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.
ewtNov

Lately Publiſhed.
SOLD BY
Thomas Dobſon,
No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.
March 17. tuth&ſ3w

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,
You are requeſted to publiſh the following in your paper.

A HINT.

Certain young Students of Law with their aſſociates, who have of late frequented a neighbourhood in this city, and been guilty of conduct which reflects credit neither on themſelves nor their connections, are cautioned to beware of a repetition of ſuch conduct; for independent of the chaſtiſement which will be the conſequence, they may expect to ſee their names publiſhed in the newſpapers.

TO THE OBSERVER.

I HAVE read with much ſatisfaction, your occaſional remarks, on the merits and demerits of the Theatric *Corps*—to the former, you have rendered juſtice—the latter you have treated with tenderneſs—fairly avowing no partiality, to influence the public mind. A man who thus ſteps forward, with principles ſo independent, is ſecure in his own conſcience, of having, with the beſt intentions done his duty, and ſure of the ſuffrages of the public, who, while they approve, will ſecond his endeavours. Upon theſe grounds, I contribute my mite, and only regret, that I am unwillingly conſtrained to think, that you, Mr. Obſerver, have ſomewhat relaxed in thoſe duties, to the fulfilment of which, you engaged yourſelf. I am however, far from ſuppoſing, that you will not reſume your pen, or that you have quitted the ſervice you volunteered in, before the campaign is finiſhed;—Perſuaded, that your juſt criticiſms muſt rather flatter than offend, and that every individual, under the Banners of the Sock & Buſkin, feel themſelves under obligations to the Obſerver, they have ſhewn their gratitude, by amending that, which he has humbly recommended.

Purſuing my object thus far—I would now wiſh to hint to you Mr. Obſerver, whoſe prying eye, may not ſee all things, that you would notice, that want of demeanor exhibited by *ſome*, employed in the concerns of the Theatre:—Surely the ears of the audience ought not to be dinned by the clattering of a *Bamboo* againſt the ſides of one of the Boxes, during the performance of Miſs Oldfield, in the character of Lady Frances Touchwood?—It is arrogating in a ſervant of the public, and offenſive to all who admire order and decency:—Surely it is not come to this, that we are incapable of judging of excellences!—we can condemn, and we can applaud, but *premature* applauſe, always defeats the intereſted purpoſe it intends. Miſs Oldfield made her *Debut* at Annapolis, in the character of Deſdemona, and was deſervedly admired as a young Candidate for public favor. Her firſt appearance here, was laſt night, and allowing for her natural timidity, great indulgence was ſhewn her, and often much applauded. With a fine figure like hers, ſhe is capable of great improvement—but recommend her to ſtudy a little more of the "*Suaviter in Modo*" graceful action, and graceful attitudes, compoſe more than half the difficulties of the ſtage.

I ſay nothing of the other performers, ſatisfying myſelf, that in your next paper, you will do them juſtice individually, and remain Mr. Obſerver,

THE BYSTANDER.
Thurſday, April 17.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, January 22.

It is known to Government, that the French have coined five hundred thouſand guineas, ſo exactly reſembling the Engliſh guinea, that the counterfeit was not diſcovered at the mint till after two minute examinations. The defect is in a ſimple letter only. What the motives may be of our enemies for taking this meaſure, cannot, perhaps, at this moment be explained; but that it is ſiniſter and ungenerous, cannot be doubted.

A private letter ſtates the loſs of the Allies, on the borders of the Rhine, within the laſt month, to amount to 35,000 men!—The loſs of the French, which cannot be ſo correctly aſcertained, is rated at 40,000.

The king's ſpeech for continuing the war, had a very evident effect on our funds. Conſols fell to 68 7-8ths.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, Jan. 16.

In conſequence of an expreſs arrived yeſterday from his Majeſty's ſhip Pegaſus, of 28 guns, Capt. Barlowe, of their having ſeen five French frigates, and a cutter, to the eaſtward off the Start, which had taken ſeveral tranſports with proviſions from Cork, the following ſhips got under way laſt night, and proceeded immediately to ſea in ſearch of them:

Powerful,	74	Capt. Wm. Otway
Belliquex,	64	James Brine
Dictator,	64	Edmund Dod
Pearl,	32	Hon. M. D. Courcy

Foreign Intelligence.

From the LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, *received by Capt.* TRUXTON.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 31.

Our Capital, amidſt an external calm, exhibits all the ſymptoms of the moſt internal fermentation and public diſtruſt; double patroles traverſe the ſtreets, the former orders againſt going out in the night without lanthorns are renewed with great rigour, and the inhabitants have been directed, under the moſt ſevere penalties, to ſhut themſelves up in their houſes, the moment government ſhall think fit to give the ſignal, by firing five guns from the Citadel, and ringing the great alarm bell. Fortunately this has not been found neceſſary, the number of the conſpirators being probably much leſs than was at firſt apprehended.

It cannot, however, be diſſembled, that the ſpirit of civil diſcord has ariſen to an alarming height, and that even the citizens of Stockholm, are divided into factions, inſpired with the moſt bitter animoſity one againſt another. This diviſion was lately manifeſted on the diſmiſſion of Nordin, from the office of Intendant of the Police, and the appointment of Ullholm by the Regent, to ſucceed him.—The partizans of Nordin, gave him a public dinner, as a mark of their eſteem, upon which their opponents conferred the ſame honor on Ullholm—happily they confined themſelves to good eating and drinking, without attempting to diſturb one another, or the public peace.

Ullholm and one Bratt are ſaid to have diſcovered the firſt traces of the conſpiracy, which was afterwards confirmed by the opening of the Counteſs of Rudenſkiold's letter to General Baron d'Armfelt in Italy. This lady, on the examination, denied all knowledge of a conſpiracy; but afterwards, when informed that government was in poſſeſſion of particulars, in conſequence of which Lieut. Col. Sandols was apprehended, ſhe made ſome confeſſions reſpecting her own part in it.

She, however, and all the other perſons in cuſtody, reſolutely perſiſt in refuſing to give up their accomplices. D'Ehrenſtrom, formerly Secretary to the late King, is conſidered as one of the principals of the conſpiracy. Among his papers, have been found proofs of the utmoſt importance. The Commis, Seigueul, who is alſo apprehended, was to aſſaſſinate the regent in one of thoſe walks which he often takes, either alone, or with very few attendants. Mineur, valet-de-chambre of Baron d' Armfeldt, whoſe apprehenſion was highly intereſting is alſo taken.

On the firſt rumour of the conſpiracy being diſcovered, he fled, as is ſuppoſed, to repair to his maſter; but, although he had forty eight hours ſtart of his purſuers, they came up with him. A courier and an officer were diſpatched to Italy, with proper inſtructions for apprehending d'Armfeldt wherever they ſhould find him. It was known that he was at Naples in November, but as his miſſion was only nominal, it is ſuppoſed that he has ſince come nearer Sweden, to watch the progreſs of a plot which if it had ſucceeded, would have put him at the head of the kingdom.

Such are the public rumours, which are to be received with caution; becauſe, in all civil diſſentions, it is the practice of each party to paint the other in the moſt odious colours.

PARIS, January 16.

The Repreſentatives Chabot, Bazire, and Delaunay, are accuſed of corruption and have undergone an interrogatory. Fabre d'Eglantine has been put under arreſt as one of their accomplices.

The number of perſons apprehended at Paris, ſuſpected of being the accomplices of Fabre d'Eglantine, is very conſiderable.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

January 22.

Barrere read the following letters,

"Fort Vauban, Jan. 18, the ſecond year of the Freneh Republic Democratic, one and indiviſible.

Michaud, General in Chief of the army of the Rhine to the Miniſter of War.

"*Citizen Miniſter*,

"I date my letter from Fort Vauban. At the moment when we were actively preparing to ſubject it by force, the enemy abandoned it for fear; this happened laſt night. We have witneſſed the exploſions occaſioned by the numerous mines which cowardice and raſcality dug under this fort. Devoting themſelves to death, our Republicans ruſhed forward to ſnatch away the matches, which had not yet produced their effect. I aided in perſon with the brave Repreſentative Lernann, and we had the ſatisfaction to find that the evil was not conſiderable. We ſhall ſoon have repaired this important poſt, into which I immediately ſent a ſufficient number of troops. Inform the National Convention of this delirium of the hirelings of deſpots. The brave army of the Rhine, no longer beholds ſlaves occupying the territories confided to its defence; the glory of cruſhing tyrants is reſerved for the brave Sans-Culotes. Vive la Republic!

(Signed) "MICHAUD."

"Fort Vauban, Jan. 18, the ſecond year of the French Republic, Democratic, one and indiviſible.

"The Repreſentative of the people with the armies of the Rhine and the Mozelle, to the Members of the Committee of Public Safety, and the National Convention.

"*Dear Friends*,

"Proſperity to the Republic! Fort Vauban is evacuated without having coſt us a man or a ſhot. We write to the National Convention, and citizen Hondelet, Adjutant-General, a man of uncommon merit, will tell you the reſt. We promiſed rewards to all who ſhould ſeize the matches which were every where ſtrewed for the purpoſe of more exploſions. The bridges are in part burnt, and we are this inſtant throwing others over thoſe arms of the Rhine, which ſecure our poſition with the Iſles of Halnud, Stalmatt, and others. We take ſimilar precautions in ſimilar caſes; nor will we willingly riſk the lives of our brothers, though the enemy has fled, for the fire is ſcattered too widely not to make us ſtand in fear of new diſaſters.

"Pichegru is gone, and has an excellent ſucceſſor in Michaud, his friend, my friend, and the Friend of the Republic.

"We yeſterday ſaw Hoche at the rendezvous at Weiſſembourg. We have taken proviſionary meaſures, which have been concerted between the two Generals in chief. Of theſe the bearer of this letter will give you an account. Send us your orders: The evacuation of Fort Vauban will doubtleſs occaſion a change of plan. Write to me by the return of the ſaid Adjutant-General. Once more, proſperity to the Republic! I embrace you moſt cordially—and remain, everlaſtingly, your friend.

(Signed)

"LERNANN."

From the Paris papers of the 19th, 20th, 21ſt, 22d, and 24th.

BREST, Jan. 13.

The day before yeſterday, we celebrated the Feſtival of Reaſon—The ſtatues of St. Louis and Charlemagne, were taken from the church of the *ci-devant* St. Louis, and burnt.

Not a day paſſes without ſome prize taken from the enemy being brought in. Yeſterday there arrived, one loaded with canvas, another with flour, and the third with proviſions. Government bought all the commodities at the regulated price, and they are retailed at the ſame price to the people.

Preparations are inceſſantly making, which ſeem to indicate a deſcent upon England.

Port of the Mountain, (Toulon) Jan. 13.

The executions ſtill continue. All the men who were guilty have paid the forfeit of their crimes. The turn of the women comes next, who certainly contributed much to delivering up Toulon to the Engliſh.

Yeſterday fifteen were ſhot, and we are aſſured, that two hundred will undergo the ſame puniſhment.

The ſquadron of the enemy ſeem at length to have abandoned our coaſt. Only five Engliſh ſhips remain at anchor in the Bay of Hieres, where they have landed the ſick: as ſoon as theſe ſhall have been a little recovered, they will ſail.

January 15.

We are here actively at work, caulking and arming thoſe veſſels which remain in the port. The Repreſentatives of the People have juſt put all the carpenters and caulkers in a ſtate of requiſition, and a great number are now at work. Five veſſels are ready for ſea, and we ſhall ſoon have a ſquadron in the Mediterranean, ſufficient to ſweep that ſea of all the enemy's ſhips, which may there remain.

Army of the Rhine.

Haguenau, Jan. 18.

The army of the Rhine, with all its artillery, is returned to Haguenau, and has been replaced in the Palatinate by the army of the Mozelle. The rumor of an incurſion into the Briſgau continues to prevail.

Pichegru goes to replace General Jourdain, with the army of the North, bearing with him our regret and our eſteem.

PARIS, January 21.

All the armed ſections of Paris, are at this moment aſſembled at the Place de la Revolution, there where the laſt King of the French died on the ſcaffold, to vow the deſtruction of tyrants, renew their oath to live free or die, and exhibit the ſacred cauſe of liberty and equality triumphant. Were thoſe who ſtill cheriſh the frantic and culpable hope of reviving tyranny, but to witneſs this ſublime ſpectacle; were they but to behold the heroic enthuſiaſm which animates all France, they would no longer dare the combat, would no more endeavor to rivet their own fetters; they would then be convinced of the utter impoſſibility of ſubduing ſuch a people.

The number of priſoners in Paris on the 23d, was 5,202.

BRUSSELS, January 20.

"Among the reinforcements received by General Jourdain's army laſt week, beſides 18,000 troops of the line, are four regiments of Chaſſeurs, and ſix battalions raiſed by requiſition in Picardy, conſiſting of 800 men each. Of the men brought from the department of Calvados, 180 deſerted, and arrived here on Saturday laſt: they were formerly perſons of diſtinction, and took arms only for the purpoſe of making their eſcape from France. They ſay that twenty-four battalions of 800 men each, were raiſed by requiſition in Picardy; that they are in general badly diſciplined and badly clothed, but well paid and well fed; that they chooſe all their own officers by a majority of votes; that Jourdain's army is to be augmented to 150,000 men by the middle of February; and that the invaſion of the Auſtrian Netherlands is to be attempted.

"The action, which took place on Wedneſday laſt ſeems to have been very bloody. On Saturday 350 French, wounded and priſoners arrived here, and twenty-eight waggon-loads of Auſtrians wounded.

"On the 16th, a body of 8000 men of Prince Cobourg's army paſſed the Sambre near Marolles, and attacked the French in their entrenchments, which were carried by aſſault. The enemy had 700 men killed and 500 taken priſoners. They loſt ſeven pieces of cannon, and were purſued to Landrecy. The Auſtrians had 700 men killed and wounded. This victory is attributed to the ſkill of Colonel Maeck, who is again returned to the army.

"The French, in their turn, attacked our poſts near Templeuve, but were repulſed—with great loſs, however, on our ſide.

"Field Marſhal Lacey is expected here next week.

"On Saturday a corps of 400 Hulans, conſiſting of Engliſh and Germans, raiſed for the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty, paſſed through this city for Tournay.

"It is expected here, that General Wurmſer is removed from his command, and ordered to Vienna to anſwer for his conduct before the council of war.

January 24.

"The arrival of Colonel Maeck at the army, and the victory of the 16th, would have quieted our alarms with reſpect to an invaſion; but unfortunately the movements of the Prince of Sax-Cobourg have revived our fears. The heavy artillery has been ſent from the frontiers towards Holland. It paſſed through the city in carriages covered with hay. The artillery of the Hanoverians, with 150 waggons loaded with bullets and bombs, took the ſame road. A deſerter from Paris, confirms the reports of former deſerters, that General Jourdain waits only for reinforcements of cavalry from La Vendee and the army of the Mozelle, to attack all the poſts of the Combined Army at once. He adds, that a corps of 6000 men, conſiſting of fugitives from Holland, Liege and the Auſtria Netherlands had joined Jourdain's army, and demanded to lead the column that is to march to Bruſſels."

LONDON, January 23.

By a letter from Bruſſels, we find that laſt week Jourdan's army received a reinforcement of 28,000 troops of the line from Vendee—that 12,000 more with an immenſe train of artillery, were to join him in the courſe of the week, and that he was evidently preparing for the attack of Cobourg *en maſſe*.

January 31.

It is ſaid that the Duke of Northumberland charged at the head of the Portugueſe army in the late victory obtained over the French. He ſuffered however from the pride of Ariſtocracy; for he could not be inveſted with the chief command, for want of blood Royal in his veins.

Yeſterday Meſſrs. Wiffin, Sylveſter, and Hunter, three meſſengers arrived at the Secretary of State's of Office, with letters from the Duke of York, at Ghent.

By our French papers down to the 24th inſt. our readers will ſee that there are no important accounts from the Continent. The armies on the frontier are daily receiving reinforcements, and threaten a formidable attack on the prince of Cobourg, but the plan of the attack is not yet ſo clearly developed as to enable us to ſpeak with certainty of their operations.

The evacuation of Fort Louis is the natural reſult of the former ſucceſſes of the French, and ſhews the utter breaking up of the combined armies of the Rhine.

By a letter from Dover, dated yeſterday morning, we are informed that General O'Hara and two other Britiſh officers, accompanied by a M. Dupré, had landed there, and had immediately proceeded to London. We know nothing of the truth of this fact; it is communicated to us by a perſon reſident at Dover, but who is not our regular correſpondent.

Conſiderations on the Loan.

It is well known that the French are preparing to attack the extenſive line of poſts of Cobourg *en maſſe*, as they lately did thoſe of Brunſwick and Wurmſer; if they wait until the greateſt part of the troops from La Vendée, join Jourdain by regular marches; the attack may begin about the 10th of February; but if theſe troops are conveyed by poſt, (as has frequently been done,) or if they do not wait for them, the attack may begin earlier. It is ſaid that this attack will be made by the combined armies of Hoche and Jourdain, aſſiſted by all the troops of the firſt requiſition, within one hundred miles of the frontier; the attack will extend from the Rhine along the Mozelle to Treves, and from thence along the Auſtrian frontier to Nieuport, a diſtance of at leaſt 300 miles. Cobourg has not at this time more effective men to defend this very extenſive line, than Brunſwick and Wurmſer had in the beginning of November, to defend a line of only thirty miles in length, whilſt Cobourg will be attacked by forces three times as numerous as thoſe that defeated Brunſwick and Wurmſer. If the French ſhould be foiled in this attempt, they may loſe twenty or thirty thouſand men or more, they will retire again behind their fortreſſes, were Cobourg cannot attack them, until he has taken all thoſe fortreſſes, which will require many years of uninterrupted ſucceſs; (Marlborough had not completely opened the frontiers in *ten years*) ſuch an event will therefore tend to prolong the war, and ſhould rather depreſs our funds below, than raiſe them above, their preſent price.

But it is not eaſy to conceive how Cobourg can prevent ſuch numerous forces, animated by their late ſucceſſes, from penetrating into ſome part of ſo extenſive a line, and if any important poſt is taken, the adjacent poſts muſt immediately fall back, leſt their retreat ſhould be cut off; and as the Emperor Joſeph deſtroyed all the fortreſſes in the Netherlands, except Luxembourg and the Citadel of Antwerp, it is highly probable, that before the middle of March, Cobourg may be forced to abandon the Auſtrian Netherlands, and to retire for ſafety behind the Dutch fortreſſes. It is difficult to conceive the effect that ſuch a diſaſter would have on our funds, at a time when the market is loaded with at leaſt *ſeventeen millions* of Scrip, concentred in a few hands, many of them unable to make a ſecond payment, and all of them eager to ſell. Should the Bank at ſuch a criſis refuſe to lend money on the Scrip, (as they once did in the laſt war) the depreſſion of the funds would be great indeed! and if the Bank lend their aſſiſt-

...ce to the holders of ſcrip, they muſt in the ſame proportion withdraw it from our diſtreſſed commerce. In ſuch a ſituation there will be only one conſolation left: Cobourg's army having retired behind the Dutch fortreſſes for ſafety, may contribute to the defence of that country; this will give us time to reflect; the eyes of this nation may at laſt be opened, they will then perceive the danger into which they have been led by his Majeſty's miniſters, and compel them to relinquiſh a ſituation for which they have proved themſelves ſo totally unfit. Peace may then be made, for peace only can raiſe our funds, or revive our drooping commerce. Peace only can ſave this country from ruin.

UNITED STATES.

NEWBEDFORD, April 7.

Thurſday, March 27—Arrived, ſhip Maria, of Nantucket, Captain Hillman, from a whale voyage on the coaſt of Peru—820 bbls.—730 ſperm, 90 whale oil.

26th Dec. Captain Hillman left at the Faukland Iſles, the brig Caliope, Capt. Shell, belonging to New-York, with 17,000 ſealſkins—brig Nancy, John Barnard, of Hudſon, with 12,000 ſkins—alſo Captain Green, of New-York, in a brig, filled with ſkins, and in readineſs to ſail for Kamtſchatſkai, and from thence to the Eaſtindies.

In lat. 44, 29—Coaſt of Brazil, ſpoke ſhip Diana, Capt. T. Long, gave information of Captain Kerſey, in the ſhip Rebecca, of this place, on the coaſt of Brazil, having obtained 900 bbls. oil.

Lat. 6. S.—On the coaſt of Peru, ſpoke Capt. Judd Fitch of Nantucket, in the Britiſh Tarr, of London, 1000 bbls.—all well—Alſo, Capt. Benjamin Baxter, in a ſhip from London, with 1000 bbls. ſperm oil—and ſaw Captain Daniel Coffin, in the ſhip Venus, of London, with 1400 bbls. ſperm oil.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 21.

The Delaware, Captain Truxton arrived yeſterday in the river from London, which he left on the laſt of January and Deal ten days after. By this arrival we collect the following particulars:

Important diſpatches are received from Mr. Pinckney to our government

French affairs, appear to be in a moſt proſperous train. The Duke of Brunſwick has reſigned, the Duke of York returned to England. A paſſenger on board the Delaware, aſſures us that he had a converſation with Colonel Fox, three days before his departure, who had juſt arrived from the camp of the allies, and gave it as his opinion, that Cobourg could not maintain his ground againſt the ſuperior forces commanded by Jourdan.

Serious fears were entertained in England of an invaſion of the Carmagnoles, who were, under the direction of d'Arcon conſtructing a fleet of gun boats, intended to fire hot-ſhot only and ſo built as, by the means of hides, to protect the invaders from the effect of muſquetry.

Admiral M'Bride was yet in the channel waiting for a wind.

Lord Cornwallis had arrived from India.

A body of Heſſian Troops have landed in England. The ſupply bill provides, that 85,000 ſeamen be granted for the year 1794, including 12,115 marines. Thirteen millions are alſo voted for the ſervices of the current year.—A bill was brought into parliament January 28, for continuing the law now in force, for regulating the trade, between England & the United States. Mr. Wilberforce has again brought forward his motion for abolithing the Slave trade.

ABSTRACT of EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE, from the London Morning Chronicle, of the 29th, 30th, & 31ſt January laſt.

In the French National Convention, January 17, it was decreed that the linen of the ſuppreſſed Churches, ſhould be applied to the uſe of the military Hoſpitals. a letter was read in Convention, the 18th from Cherburgh, which informed that fifty two ſail of prizes; all richly laden, had arrived in the road, a Convoy captured from the Engliſh—In the ſame ſitting, ten million livres was voted for the ſuccor of the families of the National Soldiers.

Barrere on the 21ſt Jan. announced to the Convention that Fort Louis, now named Fort Vauban was in the hands of the Republicans. He concluded his ſpeech on that occaſion with the following words: "Let our popular ſocieties ſeize every means of developing the crimes of the Britiſh Government, and of proving that its Miniſter has familiarized national deſpotiſm, and in a pompous manner has ſubſtantiated the Royal Tyranny—It is the form of this government, that you ought to deſtroy!"

According to the India papers, received by Captain Aſhmead, the French Cruizers in the Indian Seas, have been very ſucceſsful—they have taken a Dutch Eaſt Indiaman, worth 100,000 pounds ſterling; alſo a valuable Dutch Brig—an Engliſh ſhip, the Recovery, Captain Greenway, ranſomed for 30,000 dollars, and the Canton, a ſhip belonging to this port, ſome of the crew, having informed the Captain of one of the Privateers, that there was a large quantity of Engliſh property on board.—It is ſuppoſed ſome of theſe prizes were carried to the Mauritius, which the India papers ſay, is the only ſpot held by the French in Aſia.

The brig Fair American, Capt. Angus, left Antigua on the 24th ult. and informs, that immediately on the arrival of the ſecond orders from England, a ſtop was put to the condemning of American veſſels and their cargoes; that the ſaid orders arrived there on the 13th March, and at the moment they arrived the ſchooner William Lindſay, of Norfolk, ———Williams, maſter, was on tryal, and that the Judge was then making up his mind, when the orders came into court and were read. He then adjourned the court, and the ſchooner was afterwards cleared, with ſeveral others that had been libelled, amongſt which was the brig Yorick, Capt. M'Alliſter, of this port. That the ſchooner Eliza, privateer, was hauled up and ſold, with ſome others laying in the harbour of St. John's. That the brig Nancy, William Illly, maſter, was condemned after the ſecond orders arrived, for having naval ſtores on board, and that the ſchooner La Fayette, Joſeph Wyatt, maſter, of Wilmington, N. C. it was thought, would ſhare the ſame fate, being in the ſame predicament with the Nancy.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 20.

From a Correſpondent.

A gentleman juſt arrived from Newport, Rhode-Iſland informs, that on Tueſday evening arrived there from Martinique, an Engliſh tranſport, having on board general the Count Rochambeau, with his Suite, conſiſting of 8 officers. The tranſport was convoyed by the Veſuvius bomb-ſhip, which left Newport the next morning. By the Captain of the tranſport we learn, that Fort Royal, Martinique, was attacked and carried on the 21ſt. and that Fort Bourbon capitulated on the 23d of March. In the Fort were 150 regular troops, and about 800 mulattoes. It was ſtipulated that the General and his Suite ſhould be ſent to America, and the troops to France.

The above Captain ſays, that Fort Bourbon ſurrendered in conſequence of the Engliſh having diſcovered and deſtroyed the pipes by which they received their water in the garriſon.

It was reported before the above veſſels ſailed that a French fleet and troops had arrived ſomewhere in the Weſt-Indies—and that the Engliſh were at preſent ill-manned, owing to their having garriſoned the forts they had taken with the ſailors.

By the veſſel arrived from Shelburne about two days ago we learn that the February mail from England was arrived at Halifax: the letters brought by her may be daily expected.

The Comte de Rochambeau is expected in this City on his way to Philadelphia. The Veſuvius ſloop of war, we are told, is returned to the Weſt-Indies, and the Britania tranſport which brought his Suite from Martinico, is ſtill at Newport Gen. Grey's army is gone againſt the iſland of Gaudaloupe.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Ambuſcade, dated Cheſapeak Bay, April 5, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

"We have made two cruiſes, but with ittle ſucceſs, having taken only 3 prizes 2 of them Engliſh and the other Spaniſh; we expect with impatience the New-York convoy, and have orders to hold ourſelves in readineſs to ſail immediately on their arrival.

"We have found many friends in the brave Americans of New-York. Thoſe of Norfolk and Hampton, have ſhewn us an attention no leſs flattering. We cannot quit the American ſhore without ſome regret, but ſhall have the pleaſing ſatisfaction on our arrival in France, of informing our countrymen of the friendly conduct of the Americans towards us.

"The late Triumphs of Liberty, however, will make our return doubly aggreable.

"The Frigate La Concorde, and a Corvette, remain on this ſtation."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

YOUR correſpondent of Saturday, L. E. in language of triumph and abuſe, ſtigmatiſes Democratic Societies, as conſpirators againſt *equality*, becauſe they are deſigned to acquire *influence*.

The diſguiſe is too thin, to conceal a cloven foot. The influence he oppoſes, is the influence of *reaſon*, and the equality he contends for, is an equality in *ig orance*. The human mind, in proportion as it excludes this ſpecies of influence, is fitted to bear the frauds, as the body is to bear the burthens, of thoſe privileged orders, who teach ignorance, and who yet extort for their tuition, an extravagant compenſation.

L. E, allows to a citizen, the occaſional equality of a ſolitary vote, but if three citizens aſſemble to confer upon public affairs, he exclaims in all the rage of ariſtocratical pride—"You are a club of conſpirators—mind your own buſineſs"—*Shoemaker to your laſt.*

This doctrine propoſes a cruſade in favor of a political papacy, for the extermination of all writings and opinions, violating the jure divino pretenſions of the powers that be. It may be thus epitomiſed.

"*Several* citizens muſt not confer and deliberate upon public affairs, leſt their deliberations ſhould influence *one* citizen. Without conferences public affairs cannot be underſtood, and if *ſeveral* citizens cannot publiſh their political opinions, without being chargeable with the inſolent intention of influencing others, a portion, a *ſingle* citizen cannot do it. It would evince a monarchical deſign in the *one*, as it is a proof of ariſtocracy in the *many*. All men have minds, but all men are not *equally* informed; and any attempt of thoſe informed (the well born or paper men always excepted) to inſtruct the uninformed, is an inſolent claim of ſuperiority." Therefore the right of thinking, and the right of voting, are all the rights which *equally* allows, in the opinion of this ariſtocratical champion. According to him, the art of printing, and the law to ſecure to authors their own works, are emblems of ſlavery, becauſe they imply, that one human being may impudently attempt to inform others.

Indeed Mr. Fenno, the reſervoir of ariſtocratical deception is, almoſt exhauſted, for this laſt potion, appears ſo evidently to be intermingled with the lees, that the good taſte of the people of America (tho' it is unjuſtly inſinuated that they are ſomewhat baſe and ignorant) will at once perceive its poiſonous quality. A DEMOCRAT.

A letter from Havre of the 24th Jan. to a gentleman in this city, informs, that the National Convention has decreed the releaſe of the American ſhipping—but whether they will be permitted to depart, loaded, or not, the letter does not ſay.

A paper of the 10th February, received by Capt. Truxton, contains the Britiſh Miniſter's budget and ſpeech—from which it appears that the war againſt France is to be proſecuted with all the reſources of Great Britain. The Miniſter ſays they fight *pro aris et focis*—for their Altars and Fire Sides.

From ſeveral reſpectable quarters we are informed that the diſpatches from the American Miniſter at the Court of London juſt received, do not as has been publiſhed, ſhew that the Britiſh adminiſtration are unfavorably inclined to the United States.

The Miniſter plenipotentiary of the French Republic, has not received any official account of the recapture of Valenciennes. A report of that event was brought by the veſſel arrived at Norfolk, from Rochfort—the printed accounts from France, by this veſſel, are to the 11th of February, at which time, General Jourdan was preparing to make an aſſault on Prince Saxe Cobourg, with an army of 150,000 men.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Delaware, Truxton,	London
Schooner Experiment, Iſrael,	St. Croix
Endeavor, Smith,	Newbern
Sloop Nancy, Barker,	Nantucket
Ann, Waite,	St. Euſtatia

CLEARED.

Brig Molly, Fennel,	Barbadoes
Schooner Harriet, Roberts,	Baltimore

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April 21. *mw&ſm

Treaſury Department,

Revenue Office, April 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue until the ſixth of May next incluſively, for the ſupply of all Rations, which may be required during the current year, at the city of Philadelphia, for the recruiting ſervice.

The rations to be furniſhed are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3 4 of a pound pork
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts vinegar
Two pounds ſoap
One pound candles
} Per 100 rations

April 2. mw&s2w

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

April 21.

Will be performed,

An Hiſtorical TRAGEDY, written by Shakeſpeare, called

King Richard III.

King Henry VI.	Mr. Whitlock
Prince Edward,	Maſter Warrell
Duke of York,	Maſter T. Warrell
Duke of Gloſter,	Mr. Chalmers
Duke of Buckingham,	Mr. Wignell
Earl of Richmond,	Mr. Fennel
Duke of Norfolk,	Mr. Moreton
Ratcliff,	Mr. Francis
Cateſby,	Mr. Cleveland
Treſſell,	Mr. Marſhall
Oxford,	Mr. Bliſſett
Lieutenant of the Tower,	Mr. Finch
Lord Stanley,	Mr. Green
Lord Mayor,	Mr. Bates
Tyrell,	Mr. De Moulin
Blunt,	Mr. Warrell
Queen Elizabeth,	Mrs. Morris
Lady Anne,	Miſs Oldfield
Ducheſs of York,	Mrs. Shaw

With new Scenery, deſigned and executed by Mr. Milborne.

End of the Tragedy,

A Pantomimical Dance, called

The Sailor's Landlady,

OR

Jack in Diſtreſs.

To which will be added,

A COMIC OPERA

called

The Son-in-Law.

68

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

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Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794 m&th3m

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April 4. mw&f3w

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" ———If there's a pow'r above us,
" (And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
" Thro' all her works) he must delight in virtue,
" And that which he delights in, must be happy."

* * * * * * * * * * *

" The soul, secur'd in her existence, smiles
" At the drawn dagger, & defies its point"

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to be printed with a neat type on good paper.

II, Price to subscribers four dollars bound, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

III. The subscribers' names will be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subscriptions are received by the Author, the corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, Messrs. Carey, Rice, and Dobson, Philadelphia— Mr. Green, Annapolis—Messrs. Allen, Berry, and S. Campbell, New, York—Messrs. West, Thomas and Andrew Blake, and Larkin, Boston— Mr. Haswel, Vermont—Messrs. Rice, and Edwards, Baltimore—Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston.

April 2. mw&f3ws

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,

And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldson,

No. 22, Walnut-street.

March 4, 1794. drw3tawtf

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-stores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Those who are desirous of further information are requested to call on

Benjamin Davies,

No. 68, Mark street.

April 14. m&th tf

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M'Conkel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Last drawn number,	2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

☞ In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immidiately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ftf

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the first of May,

The noted Estate, called

Johnson Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, state of New York, formerly the seat of Sir William Johnson, containing about seven hundred acres of land, which is of the very best quality; together with the stock, and farming utensils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's seat. The payments will be made easy, on good security. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Esq. on the premises, of Silas Talbot, Esq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the subscriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26 mw&s1m

Stock Brokers Office,

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m&thtf

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.

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13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jersey.
15. State of Pennsylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tennessee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a slight sketch of a few of them.

The publisher takes the present opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to those respectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of several of the states. He requests a continuance of their kindness; and hopes that such public spirited citizens, as are possessed of similar documents, will favor him with their assistance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breast the warmest sentiments of gratitude—sentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himself to the citizens of the United States, to spare neither pains nor expense to render the present edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deserving of their patronage. waftf

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March 18. tu&ftf

Henry Rape
v.
Benjamin Gaither
and
Basil Gaither

State of Maryland.
High Court of Chancery,
March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant states

in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither were seized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being so seised, Basil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to sell his, the said Basil's interest in the said land, that afterwards the said Benjamin sold the said land to a certain William Gaither for the consideration of six hundred pounds which hath been since paid, that the said William hath assigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the said Benjamin for the conveyance of the said land: The Complainant now further states (and so appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and herefore out of the reach of the process of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themselves interested in the premises, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass for vesting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforesaid.

Test,

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.

March 18. tuth&s3w

A FEW POUNDS

OF

VANILLA,

FOR SALE BY

Louis Osmont.

April 19. d3t.